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GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

(Reviews and Titles of Books, Papers, and Maps)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Beginning with the present number, a change is made in the arrangement of the bibliographical section. In the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society* the publications listed each month were divided into four sections, mainly according to physical form, and each section was then subdivided by regions or subjects, whereas in *The Geographical Review* all publications will be listed under one department, in which the regional and subject classification will be the main principle of subdivision.

Under the caption "Brazil," for example, will be found together all the references on that region, whether reviews or titles of books, papers, or maps. Within each regional or subject division come: first, reviews of books, papers, and maps; second, titles of books and papers; and, third, titles of maps; the items within the first and second groups being listed alphabetically according to author or, where anonymous, according to the characteristic word of the title. The map titles constituting the third group follow no special arrangement, but they are distinguished by a different style of type. Groups two and three, while mainly consisting of titles only, are occasionally supplemented by short comment. The size of books is given in inches to the nearest half inch.

With regard to the bibliographical department in general, it should be understood that the publications listed are not necessarily all distinctively geographical in treatment, though all are to be of geographical interest or to contain material for the geographer.

A synopsis of the scheme of regional and subject classification is given below. Although the logical sequence would be first to take up the subdivisions of general geography and then those of regional geography, it has been thought wiser to begin with the regional classification in view of the greater general interest in this phase of geography and the greater number of publications dealing with it. Similarly, the regional takes precedence over the general classification. A paper on the climate of Brazil would thus be listed under "Brazil" and not under "Meteorology and Climatology."

The classification of general geography aims to subdivide its main divisions into their constituent parts. The subjects included under the headings used will appear from the explanatory column of the synopsis. Only publications dealing with the principles of geography, and not with their application to definite regions, are listed in this section, as, for example, papers on the population density of industrial districts or on desert vegetation.

In the regional classification the thought has been to create divisions that are broadly homogeneous and to adjust the size of each division to its importance in geographical literature. In some cases this has led to the grouping of several countries together; in others to the retention of a single country as a division by itself; and in still others, as in the case of the United States and Canada, for obvious reasons, to the subdivision of a country into smaller units. Although political areas have on the whole been the units used, in some cases, as for Africa and India, it has been necessary partly to disregard these in order not to break up related regions. The divisions are enumerated as far as possible in their natural order, beginning with the western hemisphere, so that contiguous areas may follow one another.

About fifty divisions have been established. They are enumerated in the synopsis below and outlined on the adjoining map of the world in two hemispheres, on which the numbers correspond with those in the synopsis. The boundaries on the map refer only to the land areas which they enclose. Areas included in a division but not expressed in the heading used for it, such as detached islands, are indicated in the explanatory column of the synopsis.

All publications are classified according to the division with which they predominantly deal. A map of Europe and the Near East would thus be listed under "Europe;" a paper on the climatic basis of vegetational distribution, under "Phyto-geography and Zoögeography."

All divisions of the classification will not necessarily be represented in each issue.



SYNOPSIS OF CLASSIFICATION

Regional Geography

Titles of Headings

Other Areas Included

NORTH AMERICA

General

1 Alaska
Canada

General

2 Yukon, Northwest Territories,
British Columbia3 Alberta, Saskatchewan, Mani-
toba

4 Ontario, Quebec

5 Maritime Provinces, Newfound-
land

Southampton I., Coats I.

Labrador coast, Mansel I.

*Titles of Headings*

NORTH AMERICA (continued)

United States

General

- 6 North Atlantic States
- 7 South Atlantic States
- 8 North-Central States
- 9 South-Central States
- 10 Western States

11 Mexico and Central America

12 West Indies

Other Areas Included

Panama; Gaudalupe I., Revilla Gigedo Is., Clipperton I.
 Bermuda; Curaçao, Aruba, Buenayre, Trinidad, but not Venezuelan coastal islands

<i>Titles of Headings</i>	<i>Other Areas Included</i>
SOUTH AMERICA	
General	
13 The Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia	Cocos I., Malpelo I.
14 Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia	Galápagos Is.
15 Brazil	Fernando Noronha I., St. Paul I., Trinid- ad I.
16 Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile	San Ambrosio I., Juan Fernandez I., Falk- land Is.
EUROPE	
General	
17 British Isles	Channel Is.
18 The Low Countries, Luxemburg	
19 France	
20 Switzerland, or the Alps	
21 Germany	
22 Scandinavia, including Finland	Iceland, Faroe Is.
23 Russia	
24 Austria-Hungary	
25 Balkan States, including Rumania	
26 Italy	Malta
27 Spain, Portugal	Azores
AFRICA	
General	
28 Atlas Region	Madeira, Canary Is.
29 Sahara, including Egypt	
30 Sudan and Upper Guinea	Cape Verde Is., Fernando Po
31 Congo Basin and Lower Guinea	S. Thomé and Principe Is., Annobon I.
32 East Africa	Socotra I.
33 South Africa	Ascension I., St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha, Gough I.
34 Madagascar and Adjacent Islands	Comoro Is., Amirante Is., Seychelles Is., Mascarene Is.
ASIA	
General	
35 Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Caucasia, Iran	Cyprus (Iran=Persia, Afghanistan, Bal- uchistan)
36 Russian Central Asia	=General Government of the Steppes, General Government Turkestan, Bok- hara, Khiva
37 Siberia	
38 Manchuria, Korea, Japan	
39 Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, Tibet	
40 China	
41 India	Ceylon, Laccadive Is., Maldives Is., Chagos Is.
42 Farther India, including Burma	Andaman Is., Nicobar Is.
43 Malay Archipelago, including the Philippines	Cocos Is.
AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA	
General	
44 Australia, New Zealand	Norfolk I., Lord Howe I., Chatham Is., Bounty Is., Antipodes Is., Auckland Is., Campbell I.
45 Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia	
POLAR REGIONS	
General	
46 Arctic	American Arctic Archipelago
47 Antarctic	Amsterdam I., St. Paul I., Kerguelen I., Heard I., Crozet Is., Prince Edward Is., Bouvet I., South Georgia, Sandwich Is., Dougherty I., Macquarie I.
OCEANS	
WORLD AS A WHOLE AND LARGER PARTS	

General Geography

<i>Titles of Headings</i>	<i>Subjects Included</i>
MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY	
General	Orientation on the celestial sphere; rotation and revolution; time
Astronomical Geography	Navigation; size and shape of the earth
Surveying and Geodesy	Projections; map content; cartometry; globes and relief models
Cartography	
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY	
General	Density; condition of the interior; determination of gravity; terrestrial magnetism; atmospheric electricity
Geophysics	Seismology
Geology and Geomorphology	Potamology; limnology
Hydrography and Oceanography	Phenology; aérology
Meteorology and Climatology	
Phytogeography and Zoögeography	
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	
General	Population and population density; history of settlement; city geography
Anthropology and Ethnology	Natural products; agriculture; commerce; transportation
Anthropogeography	
Economic Geography	
HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AND EXPLORATION	Historical geography
EDUCATIONAL GEOGRAPHY	Methodology

NORTH AMERICA

GENERAL

DUNBAR, SEYMOUR. **A History of Travel in America**, showing the development of travel and transportation from the crude methods of the canoe and the dog-sled to the highly organized railway systems of the present, together with a narrative of the human experiences and changing social conditions that accompanied this economic conquest of the continent. Vol. 1: li and 339 pp. Vol. 2: pp. 340-740. Vol. 3: pp. 741-1124. Vol. 4: pp. 1125-1529. Maps, ills., index. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, 1915. \$10 for 4 vols. 9 x 6½.

A somewhat ambitious and, on the whole, successful attempt to unfold an important phase of American history which is peculiarly dependent on geography. The dependence may, however, be called mutual, for neither physical nor human geography can make a bare survey of what is; it must view the surface in its making and the human relations to the earth in their evolution.

The author has attempted in these volumes to interpret travel movements in their deeper social meaning and has introduced a mass of social data whose relation to the main theme is not always obvious.

The style in detail is clear, the use of sources thorough, and the narrative vigorous and interesting, though the organization of the material often leaves something to be desired. There are, also, mechanical reasons which throw a certain measure of obscurity on the forward movement of the work.

The first volume brings the story down through a series of first attempts at steam-boats. It is thus naturally devoted to matters of a primitive sort, giving a vivid picture of the difficulties of the American wilderness, the making and use of the earliest canoes, barges, and sailing boats, and the transforming of Indian trails into rough roadways.

Volume 2 carries the narrative from Fulton and the *Clermont* through the construction of the National Road and to the final consignment, under Jackson, of parts of the road to the several states. The last chapters of the first volume and the opening

chapters of the second offer a full and fascinating account of primitive steam navigation. Several chapters, making the body of the second volume, deal with the acquirement from Indian owners of routes of travel leading through the old Northwest between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes, also through the Southern States east of the Mississippi. For most readers this section seems overextended and parts of it irrelevant.

The author seeks to give the rough social and domestic background of travel and has a scent for a good story so keen as to lead him now and then to a rather gossipy diffuseness. This tendency is illustrated in Chapter 31. Chapters 34 to 46 make up the third volume. They deal with stage coach travel, with the early canal period, to which are given three full and illuminating chapters, and to the early railroads, which fill the greater part of the volume.

The concluding volume finds its theater between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, "the overrunning of the West," with further stories of Indian relations, the various routes across the plains and mountains, the Mormon pilgrimage, the "cry of gold," and the consummation of Pacific railroad projects. The closing chapter attempts to sketch, in the light of their meaning, the conditions of today.

As to certain phases of book-making: The preface is rather labored and does not succeed in revealing in any sharp fashion the aim of the work. Volume 1 gives the contents of the fifty-eight chapters of the whole series, but in syllabus form and without distinctive chapter titles. The title of the work is used as running-head on both left and right pages. These conditions of mechanical structure make it impossible to get a bird's-eye view of the subject-matter or to tell readily where one thing ends and another begins.

The same defect in perspicuity characterizes the appendices, thirteen in number, and the final index. This index covers forty-five pages and is evidently made with great and conscientious labor, but follows an analytic method which is doubtless clearer to the author than to the reader, offering, in fact, but an obscure clue to the contents. Who, for example, would think of the word, "Attitude—of White Americans," for considerations of the utmost variety, filling nearly two pages? Again, if a name be sought of some celebrity, the reader must learn that it will be found under the head of "Individuals." Three solid and bewildering pages of titles appear under the head of "Pioneer life of Caucasians."

There is profuse illustration,—some four hundred views, mainly from old cuts and engravings, including some full-page representations in color. Print and paper are attractive, and, despite defects, the work is important and deserving of hearty welcome.

A. P. BRIGHAM.

ALASKA

JONES, L. F. **A Study of the Thlingets of Alaska.** 261 pp. Ills., index. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, 1914. \$1.50. 8 x 5½.

Written by a missionary of more than twenty years' experience among the Thlingets, this book is instructive, sane, simple, and clear. The following topics are treated with authoritative data: environment, origin of Alaskans, Thlinget language, family, community, clothing and ornaments, industries, basketry, foods, customs (extinct, waning, and present), mortuary rites, shamanism, totemism, legends, jurisprudence, amusements, morality, diseases, religion, and education.

The Thlingets are coastal and largely insular people. They are sea-faring men whose main food supply comes from the water. Fish "is the most abundant and most easily procured of all foods in Alaska." The chapter entitled "Traits" is particularly analytical. According to Jones the outstanding characteristics of the Thlingets are independence, vanity, sensitiveness (especially noteworthy in personal or property comparisons), jealousy, craftiness, and politeness. The native is not avaricious; on the contrary, he is an extravagant spendthrift. He is childlike in fickleness, undemonstrative before white strangers, but very demonstrative among his own people. He possesses great physical endurance, has intense, though ephemeral, grief, is very affectionate, hospitable, and social. Many natives are sunny and abound with wit and humor. They are expert in powers of detailed observation and in judgment of men.

The chapter on "Totemism" is important. "The totem pole is but one of the many expressions of totemism. Everything the native possesses, in many instances, even his person, carries totemic designs. . . . Totemism is recorded history, genealogy, legend, memorial, commemoration, and art."

Any student of primitive culture or of aboriginal Americans will be profited by reading Mr. Jones's book. Those who are at times discouraged by the slow development of the American Indian will be gratified at the hopeful facts of more noteworthy advancement among the Thlingets.

A. E. JENKS.

BROOKS, A. H. **The Alaskan Mining Industry in 1914.** Map. *U. S. Geol. Surv. Bull.* 622, pp. 15-68. 1915.

BROOKS, A. H. **The Future of Gold Placer Mining in Alaska.** *U. S. Geol. Surv. Bull.* 622, pp. 69-79. 1915.

BROOKS, A. H., AND OTHERS. **Mineral Resources of Alaska: Report on Progress of Investigations in 1914.** 380 pp. Maps, ills., index. *U. S. Geol. Surv. Bull.* 622. 1915.

CANADA

General

STEELE, S. B. **Forty Years in Canada: Reminiscences of the Great North-West, With Some Account of His Service in South Africa.** Edited by M. G. Niblett. xvii and 428 pp. Ills., index. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1915. 8½ x 5½.

In the past forty years a large part of western Canada has been won from the wilderness. Until 1870, or even later, this was a region unknown to the outside world, and, on theoretical grounds, much of it was believed to be entirely unadapted for settlement by white men, because of a too rigorous climate. Some far-seeing Canadian statesmen and business men, however, recognized the future possibilities of western Canada. Consequently, a campaign of development was gradually organized including the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This line, though not completed until 1885, blazed the trail for the immigrant. Settlers have continued to pour in, with the result that the former home of the Indian, the trapper, and the buffalo is now the scene of prosperous cities and towns, of grain fields and elevators. The author was identified with the evolution of western Canada. He had no small part in the events which have made the history of Canada. His book will appeal to a wide range of readers, including students of history, geography, anthropology, and sociology. Many detailed accounts are given of the customs, ceremonies, and life of the Indians, and there are numerous descriptions of frontier life in general. AVARD L. BISHOP.

— **Forest, Fishery, Fur, and Mineral Production. Fifth Census of Canada, 1911: Vol. 5.** 171 pp. [In English and French]. Census and Statistics Offices, Ottawa, 1915.

— **Geographic Board of Canada: Decisions, July-October, 1915.** 4 pp. Extract from *The Canada Gazette*, Oct. 30, 1915. Ottawa, 1915.

HOOKER, ARTHUR, edit. **Official Proceedings of the 21st International Irrigation Congress Held at Calgary, Alberta, October 5-9, 1914.** 402 pp. Maps, ills., index. Irrigation Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1915. [Papers on colonization and on agricultural, technical, administrative, and other problems of irrigation in the interested sections of Canada and the United States.]

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba

DOWLING, D. B. **The Cretaceous Sea in Alberta.** Maps. *Trans. Royal Soc. of Canada*, Series 3, 1915, Vol. 9, Section 4 (Geol. & Biol. Sci.), pp. 27-42.

Explored routes in the lower parts of the drainage area of Churchill and Nelson Rivers, Manitoba and Saskatchewan: geology and geography. 1:1,013,760. Map 58A, to accompany *Geol. Surv. of Canada Memoir No. 30*, by Wm. McInnes. [Ottawa], 1914.

Ontario, Quebec

MILLER, W. G., AND C. W. KNIGHT. **Revision of Pre-Cambrian Classification in Ontario.** Map. *Journ. of Geol.*, Vol. 23, 1915, No. 7, pp. 585-599.

UNITED STATES

General

BLINK, H. **De Vereenigde Staten als industrieland.** Diagrs. *Tijdschr. voor Econ. Geogr.*, Vol. 6, 1915, No. 10, pp. 394-407. The Hague.

D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, P. H. B. **America and Her Problems.** xxii and 545 pp. Ill., index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1915. \$2. 8 x 5½.

— **Roads and Bridges, Construction and Maintenance of, from July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1914.** 64 pp. *U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull.* No. 284. 1915.

[Set of 11 climatic charts of the United States.] 1:11,875,000. Lowest temperatures ever observed; highest temperatures ever observed; average annual number of days with

precipitation 0.01 inch or more; normal July temperature; normal January temperature; normal annual temperature; mean relative humidity, July, 8 A. M.; mean relative humidity, July, 8 P. M.; mean relative humidity, January, 8 P. M.; mean relative humidity, January, 8 A. M.; normal annual precipitation. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, [1915].

North Atlantic States

HALE, L. C. **We Discover New England.** Drawings by Walter Hale. 314 pp. Map. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1915. 9 x 6.

NEWLAND, D. H. **The Mining and Quarry Industry of New York State: Report of Operations and Production During 1914.** 88 pp. Index. *New York State Museum Bull.* 178. 1915.

Topographical survey and new street system of the Borough of the Bronx, [New York City], easterly of the Bronx River, [in 44 sheets]. 1:1,800. Topographical Bureau, Board of Public Improvements, New York, 1900.

North-Central States

— **Chicago, Consular District of, Trade and Agriculture of the, Report for 1914 on the.** 39 pp. Map. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5504. London, 1915.

State of Illinois. 1:500,000. U. S. Geol. Surv., Washington, 1910.

Map of Iowa, issued by the Board of Railroad Commissioners. 1:506,880. Board of Railroad Commissioners, [Des Moines], 1915.

South-Central States

WEGEMANN, C. H. **A Reconnaissance in Palo Pinto County, Texas, With Special Reference to Oil and Gas.** (Contributions to Economic Geology, 1915, Part 2). Maps. *U. S. Geol. Surv. Bull.* 621-E, pp. 51-59.

WEGEMANN, C. H., AND R. W. HOWELL. **The Lawton Oil and Gas Field, Oklahoma.** (Contributions to Economic Geology, 1915, Part 2.) Maps, diagrs. *U. S. Geol. Surv. Bull.* 621-G, pp. 71-85.

Western States

HOUGH, WALTER. **The Hopi Indians.** 265 pp. Ill., index. The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1915. \$1. 8 x 6.

The environment, social life, food, toil, amusements, vital facts, religion, myths, tradition, and history of the Hopi are presented in such a manner that the professional student of peoples is quite as well repaid by reading Dr. Hough's book as is the layman. The chapter of short biographies greatly assists the reader in orienting himself. After reading that chapter one knows that the Hopi are simply every-day fragile vessels, in spite of the idealistic and artistic glaze with which Dr. Hough (like every other author who loves the people he describes) seems of necessity to adorn his wares.

The desert produced the Hopi. "Out of this environment the Hopi has shaped his religious beliefs, whose strenuous appeal is for food and life from the grasping destroyers of nature that overwhelm him. And in like manner he has drawn from this niggard stretch, his house, his pottery, baskets, clothing, and all the arts [which he possesses]." A water-hole, by misnomer called a "spring," and stunted maize enabled the Hopi to survive. And he has survived—healthful, temperate, lean, and enduring. A run of 130 miles within twenty-four hours is a Hopi accomplishment, though not the Hopi record. In culture also he has endured.

There were once four Spanish missions in Hopiland. About two hundred years ago the padres were pitched pitilessly to death over the precipitous sides of the mesas—and the Hopi are still pagans. On the tops of those high mesas the Hopi woman builds and owns her dwelling. There the man spins, dyes, and weaves. On the desert beneath them, near a tiny water-hole or periodic trickle of irrigating water, men, women, and children share the toil of gardens. With the exception that small flocks of sheep have taken the place of flocks of domestic turkeys, that there is a burro now and then, and that peaches, apricots, and a few other prized vegetal products have been added to the tiny garden, the Hopi still lives, thinks, and feels very much as did his ancestor in the same desert area before Columbus came to America. A. E. JENKS.

JAMES, G. W. **California, Romantic and Beautiful.** xxv and 433 pp. Maps, ills., index. The Page Co., Boston, 1914. \$3.50. 7 x 10.

In the foreword the author refers to the genuine love which Californian writers have

borne to the land of their songs. That the author is himself a good Californian no one will doubt: affection and enthusiasm speak from every page, and his peculiar naturalness and exuberance of style—at times almost naïve—are well calculated to imbue the reader with the California atmosphere and spirit. The book is well balanced, dwelling not only upon the wonders of the land and climate and upon the marvelous growth of its cities and industries, but upon the manifest inspiration which the exceptional geographic conditions have furnished to the intellectual and spiritual life of the people.

As in other books of his, so in this one, the author is likely to be suspected of carrying on a bit of surreptitious advertising. Thus in the chapter on the Yosemite Valley he commends the tourist to certain business establishments, while omitting mention of others of equal importance. A curious error puts at naught one of these "boosts." The one picture that accompanies the Yosemite chapter purports to represent Camp Curry, but instead of an attractive, pine-embowered tourist camp, one beholds a "raw" settlement in a sandy desert.

F. E. MATTHES.

JAMES, G. W. **The Lake of the Sky: Lake Tahoe.** xiii and 395 pp. Maps, ills., index. The Author, Pasadena, Cal., 1915. \$1.50. 5½ x 8½.

A very complete but somewhat overgrown popular "guide" to the Tahoe region, which should prove particularly useful to those who intend to make a long stay at the lake. For those who crave only a long-distance acquaintance it is almost too lengthy and too wordy.

The book's chief merit is that it brings together a variety of information which hitherto has been scattered, almost forgotten. Thus there are chapters on the discovery of Lake Tahoe by Fremont; on the vicissitudes of Fremont's abandoned howitzer; on the emigrant tragedy that gave Donner Lake its name; and on the Indian legends of the region. There is a brief explanation of the lake's geological history, consisting largely of quotations from Lindgren; a long chapter on glacial features taken from Le Conte, and another by that author on the more striking physical properties of the lake: its amazing clearness, its intense blue color, its reputed coldness, and the fact that it never freezes over—matters which are ever likely to be subjects of popular speculation and misconception.

The appendix contains quotations from Mark Twain, Starr King, Le Conte and John Vance Cheney

F. E. MATTHES.

GRANT, U. S., AND G. H. CADY. **Preliminary Report on the General and Economic Geology of the Baker District of Eastern Oregon.** Maps, ills. *Mineral Resources of Oregon*, Vol. 1, 1914, No. 6, pp. 129-161. Portland.

PARDEE, J. T., AND D. F. HEWETT. **Geology and Mineral Resources of the Sumpter Quadrangle.** Ills. *Mineral Resources of Oregon*, Vol. 1, 1914, No. 6, pp. 7-128. [Reconnaissance report relating chiefly to the geologic bases of the economic development. The only detailed geologic report on this region, "The Gold Belt of the Blue Mountains of Oregon," by Waldemar Lindgren, 1901, is out of print.]

Point Conception, [Cal.], Sheet North I 10, North America, [International Map of the World]. 1:1,000,000. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, 1915.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

SAPPER, KARL. **Die Wirkung des Weltkriegs auf das Wirtschaftsleben Guatamas.** *Weltwirtschaft*, Vol. 5, 1915, No. 7, pp. 135-136. Berlin.

TRELEASE, WILLIAM. **The Agaveae of Guatemala.** Ills. *Trans. Acad. of Sci. of St. Louis*, Vol. 23, 1915, No. 3, pp. 129-152.

WAGNER, M. L. **Die "Costa de Sotavento" in Mexiko.** Ills. *Deutsche Rundschau für Geogr.*, Vol. 37, 1914-15, No. 9, pp. 395-402; No. 10, pp. 452-460; No. 11, pp. 481-490.

WEST INDIES

— **Dominican Republic, Trade, Commerce, and Navigation of the, Report for 1914 on the.** 23 pp. Maps. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5477. London, 1915.

— **Dominican Republic, The.** Ills. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*, Vol. 40, 1915, No. 6, pp. 755-770.

— **St. Thomas and St. Croix, Consular District of, Trade of the, Report for 1914 on the.** 13 pp. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5485. London, 1915. [Recalls the former pre-eminence of St. Thomas as a distributing center for the

West Indies, Central and Caribbean South America, and contrasts with present conditions.]

WALLACE, T. R. **French West Indies: Martinique.** 7 pp. *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1915, No. 28a. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

St. Thomas og St. Jan, Dansk Vestindien. 1:70,000. Chart No. 265. Kgl. Sökkort-Arkiv, Köbenhavn, 1914.

SOUTH AMERICA

GENERAL

KOEBEL, W. H. **The South Americans.** vii and 366 pp. Map, ills., index. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1915. \$3. 9 x 5½.

The author has written a number of books about South America. He has been there, it appears, a number of times and has gone about the continent a good deal. He has seen a good many things and writes matter that is very easy reading. He does not, however, see very far into things and does not succeed in characterizing the people of a continent.

The first third of his book contains many things that the reader will find of interest in connection with its title-subject. The greater part has been "filled in" with kindred matter about minerals, products, animals, plants, railroads, ports, and general locomotion. Essential pictures of the peoples are not found here. The illustrations are fine in choice and execution, and the index is good; but suppose the reader would like to learn something about the Italians and their wheat-raising colonies, which have shifted the economic emphasis of the country from grazing toward agriculture, he will find practically nothing. There is more insight in a chapter of De Amici's tiny "In America" than in this whole volume. Who rules these republics? Who votes? What part does the average man take in the government? What is the creole Peruvian, Argentine, or Chilean like? Koebel gives no answer to these questions. We cannot visualize his South Americans. He generalizes without enough study of the facts.

Here is a fair example. After mention of Rio, São Paulo, Bahia, and Pernambuco, he says: "From this it will be seen that Brazil is quite unusually well supplied with large towns" (p. 68). Quite the opposite is true. The figures Mr. Koebel gives show four towns of over 100,000 people each, in a total population of 17,000,000, or one large town to every 4,750,000. But the United States (and Canada, too) have one for every 2,000,000 people, Argentina one for every 2,667,000, the United Kingdom one for every 1,200,000. In all Europe only Russia, Rumania, and Austria-Hungary have fewer than Brazil. But there is some vagueness: possibly he means that an unusual percentage of the Brazilians live in large towns? Equally untrue, for on his own count 1,560,000 Brazilians live in the large cities out of a total population of 17,000,000; but the United States, in 1910, had 20,000,000 in the cities of over 100,000 in a total population of 92,000,000, or 21 per cent. to Brazil's 9 per cent. Apart from this failure to characterize the continent and the people, the book is a good one.

MARK JEFFERSON.

ECUADOR, PERU, BOLIVIA

GODING, F. W. **Ecuador.** 8 pp. *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1915, No. 43a. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C. [An unusually favorable year and excellent market conditions have increased the output and value of cacao, Ecuador's principal export. On the contrary, revolutions in Manabi and Esmeraldas have suppressed agriculture in these provinces and in particular the production of ivory nuts, an export valued at \$2,118,030 in 1913 and \$61,310 in 1914.]

— **Iquitos, Trade of, Report for 1914 on the.** 17 pp. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5501. London, 1915. [Iquitos is singularly dependent on the remote outside world. Its food-stuffs are imported from abroad; its business is financed from Europe. The former circumstance is responsible for an increased cultivation on the riparian properties and the latter somewhat modifies the disastrous effects of the present crisis, for, whereas smaller local concerns are permanently ruined, the larger foreign companies are only temporarily embarrassed.]

BRAZIL

HUTCHINSON, L. **Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, and Santa Catharina.** 10 pp. *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1915, No. 40c. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C. [Rio Grande do Sul is

increasing the home production of the two more considerable imports, wheat and wine. The former has increased from 15,000 tons in 1909 to 60,000 tons in 1913.]

Mappa economico do Brazil organizado por ordem do . . . Dr. Pedro de Toledo pelo Alvara José Rodrigues. 1:5,000,000. Accompanies Vol. I, "Relatorio apresantado ao Presidente da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil," pelo Dr. Pedro de Toledo, Oficinas da Directoria Geral de Estatistica, Rio de Janeiro, 1911.

Mattas e campos no Brasil, esboço organizado pelo Serviço Geologico e Mineralogico por . . . Dr. Pedro de Toledo. 1:5,000,000. Accompanies "Relatorio apresantado ao Presidente da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil" pelo . . . Dr. Pedro de Toledo, Oficinas da Directoria Geral de Estatistica, Rio de Janeiro, 1911.

PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, ARGENTINA, CHILE

HAMMERTON, J. A. **The Real Argentine: Notes and Impressions of a Year in the Argentine and Uruguay.** 453 pp. Ills. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1915. \$2.50. 8½ x 6.

"The Real Argentine" is a misleading, or perhaps one had better say, a journalistic title. Out of eighteen chapters on the republic only two are devoted to the provinces as distinguished from the "Port;" but Buenos Aires, great as is the portion of the population it absorbs, is not the Argentine. The author himself recognizes this in his brief notes on the provincial towns, Córdoba and Rosario, of which his almost epigrammatic descriptions are quite admirable. Incidentally, however, the population of Rosario is over 200,000 and not "about 150,000." Also the foundation of the Welsh colony of Chubut dates back fifty, not "some twenty years ago." Even in non-statistical works approximate accuracy is desirable. The book is not agreeable reading. Medicine is seldom accepted with gratitude, and this book is avowedly designed as an antidote to the "glorified advertising pamphlets" that represent a considerable percentage of the current literature on Argentina. Traffic congestion, marble-veneer and stucco buildings, expensive living, indoor and outdoor amusements and amusement places, the weather, social life and hygiene, exaggerated patriotism and business methods, and, it must be admitted, the British colony also, share alike in condemnation. Partial excuse is found in the "youthful spirit" of the country. A study of the geographical factors that have created Buenos Aires would surely lead to more sympathetic treatment. One inevitably recalls Bryce's "South America," a work that Mr. Hammerton, because of the disabilities attendant on the political and social status of the distinguished traveler, has not read save in fragmental translations that have appeared in South American papers. And he ingenuously quotes one or two of these re-translated into English!

— **Chuquicamata, Procedimiento de explotación en.** (Traducido de *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, 25 de Abril de 1914, Vol. 97, Núm 17.) *Bol. de la Inspección de Geogr. y Minas*, Trim. 2, 1915, pp. 206-213. Santiago.

SILVA NARRO, DOMINGO. **El Mineral de Chuquicamata.** *Bol. de la Inspección de Geogr. y Minas*, Trim. 2, 1915, pp. 164-169. Santiago.

EUROPE

GENERAL

HERDMAN, T. **Some Geographical Factors in the Great War.** 71 pp. Maps. A. Brown & Sons, Ltd. London, 1915. 9d. 5 x 7½.

The author is lecturer in geography in the Municipal Training College at Hull, England, and has, therefore, a special interest in the geographical aspects of the world-war. In the space of a few pages he discusses very briefly some of the more obvious physical, economic, and racial aspects of the great contest. Recognizing that the surface features of Europe must exert a controlling influence on the movements of armies, he devotes a chapter to discussing the natural gateways between the hostile countries. Unfortunately, the description of a variety of land-forms in purely empirical terms leaves the reader with a confused and hazy mental picture of the surface features, which will not greatly aid his understanding of the plans of campaign now being unfolded from month to month. A paragraph of simple explanatory description, reinforced by one or two diagrams or good maps, would quadruple the value of this chapter. The maps which do accompany the text are poorly drawn and are of but moderate usefulness. Of real value are the historical references to repeated army movements along the same routes in past wars. Half a dozen pages are given to ocean routes and "sea gates,"

as affecting naval operations. The final chapter on "The Problems of Nationality," shows the difficulties which at the close of the war must confront those who would remake the map of Europe by drawing just and natural boundaries in accordance with the distribution of nationalities.

D. W. JOHNSON.

HENKEL, L. *Die politische Karte von Europa in ihrer geschichtlichen Entwicklung.* *Geogr. Anzeiger*, Vol. 16, 1915, No. 10, pp. 289-293. Gotha.

TE LINTUM, C. *De oorlog en de aardrijkskundige studiën.* *Vragen van den Dag*, Vol. 30, 1915, No. 9, pp. 706-718. Amsterdam.

Orographical sketch map of Europe, to illustrate the paper by Vaughan Cornish, D. Sc. 1:15,000,000. *Geogr. Journ.*, May, 1915.

War Map of Europe. 1:4,800,000. W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd., Edinburgh, [1914].

Confitto europeo: Carta dell' Europa centrale. 1:3,700,000. A. Vallardi, Milano. 1915.

La conflagrazione europea (carta dell' Europa centrale). 1:5,000,000. A. Vallardi, Milano, 1915.

BRITISH ISLES

WIEDENFELD, KURT. *Liverpool im Welthandel.* *Geogr. Zeitschr.*, Vol. 21, 1915, No. 8, pp. 453-459.

The Hebrides: Sheet North O 29, International Map of Europe. 1:1,000,000. Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1912.

Scotland—The Highlands: Sheet North O 30, International Map of Europe. 1:1,000,000. Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1912. [These two sheets are the final editions of the unrevised proofs listed under "Scotland" in the *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 44, 1912, p. 400. The 100-meter contour has been added.]

Map showing the fishing grounds frequented by British trawlers, to illustrate the paper by Prof. J. Stanley Gardiner, F. R. S. 1:25,000,000. *Geogr. Journ.*, June, 1915.

Sketch maps of the Macclesfield district, to illustrate the paper by B. W. Baker. (a) Geology and physiography; (b) Physical. 1:1,000,000. *Geogr. Journ.*, August, 1915.

THE LOW COUNTRIES, LUXEMBURG

— Amsterdam, The Port of: A Short Account of the Docks, Harbour Works, and Trading Establishments of the City of Amsterdam. 80 pp. Maps, ills. Published by the Municipality of Amsterdam, 1914. 6½ x 9½.

The merchants of the Netherlands are very active and progressive and have the support of a sympathetic and efficient government. The proof of this is found in the successful way in which natural obstacles have been overcome and important seaports made and kept, in answer to the demands of modern traffic. Rotterdam has made herself one of the world's great ports, and Amsterdam, though left somewhat on one side of the great world-highway, still holds a proud place as a warehousing port, with claims of first rank in some commodities still, such as cinchona bark and tobacco.

A brief and well-written account of the port and its advantages is here given. The maps give a very good idea of the dock facilities, of the proposed extension of the docks to the west, and of the North Sea Canal. This canal already has been deepened to give passage to boats of 31-foot draft, and the lock has provision for 46 feet ultimately.

J. PAUL GOODE.

ZEEMAN, K. *Moderne geographie van Nederland.* 2nd edit. xii and 331 pp. Maps, ills., index. W. Versluys, Amsterdam, 1914. 9 x 6.

In less than two years it has become necessary to put this work to press a second time, for it immediately found its place as among the standard works on the geography of the Netherlands. The method of the author is commendable in any text of geography; it is indispensable in such a land as the Low Countries where the new links with the ancient diluvium, the artificial with the natural. Zeeman works directly from the physiography of his land to the economic or industrial geography, always a valuable method and here essential. The work is expressly prepared for schools of the *gymnasium* type (*Rijksdagnormaalschool*), and is immeasurably superior to the course in geography and industry offered at some of our older universities.

SCANDINAVIA, INCLUDING FINLAND

LEACH, H. G. *Scandinavia of the Scandinavians.* x and 332 pp. Ills., index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1915. 7½ x 5½.

A terse, yet clear compilation of the salient facts about the history, constitution,

military and naval efficiency, social work, and literature of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Within about one hundred pages for each country, the average reader will find all the general information necessary. After a brief chapter on the Scandinavians in general, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are described in the order named. Norway was the first nation to adopt equal suffrage. The national political issue is the language question. The language of the cultivated, a Norwegian Danish, is at grips with the dialect of ninety-five per cent. of the people. The work of the Polar explorers Amundsen, Nansen, Sverdrup, and Stefansson is well described, especially the Norwegian geographical work in Greenland. The work of Sven Hedin, the explorer of Tibet, in arousing his nation to military preparedness receives prominence. A brief chapter is given to Lapland; and the work closes with a description of the mid-summer eve festival at Dalecarlia. The illustrations of Norse scenes and Norse persons of prominence are excellent.

DAVID H. BUEL.

GANDOLFI-HORNYOLD, A. *La Norvège et ses pêches maritimes.* *Le Globe*, Vol. 54, 1914-15, Nov.-April, pp. 20-23. Geneva. [Abstract of a lecture.]

Karta över södra Sveriges landformer av Sten de Geer. 1:500,000. Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning, Stockholm, [1913]. [Accompanied by booklet.]

Det Danske Hedeselskab Plantager, Vandings- og Afvandingsanlaeg i Jylland, 1913. 1:333,000. Danske Hedeselskab, Viborg, 1915.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

BLINK, H. *De havens van Aquileja, Venetie en Triest naar hun opkomst en historische beteekenis.* Maps. *Tijdschr. voor Econ. Geogr.*, Vol. 6, 1915, No. 10, pp. 369-380. Amsterdam.

HALSTEAD, A. *Austria-Hungary.* 22 pp. *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1915, No. 1b. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C. [Supplements the usual analysis of import and export trade with a discussion of the activities and influence of the official chambers of commerce.]

Carta base pel raggruppamento delle nazionalità nell' I. R. Monarchia e stati limitrofi, by Adriano Colocci. 1:4,000,000. Istituto Geogr. De Agostini, Novara, [1914?].

Panorama delle nostre terre irredente. [2 sheets]: 1, Venezia Tridentina; 2, Venezia Giulia. 1:250,000. A. Vallardi, Milan, [1915].

La frontiera italo-austriaco e territori della 'piu grande Italia.' 1:1,200,000. A. Vallardi, Milan, 1915.

BALKAN STATES, INCLUDING RUMANIA

BALDACCI, A. *Itinerari albanesi del 1896.* Ills. *Boll. Reale Soc. Geogr.*, Vol. 4, 1915, No. 10, pp. 1020-1044. Rome.

BRIQUET, WILLIAM. *Mœurs et coutumes des tribus albanaises.* *Le Globe*, Vol. 54, 1914-15, Nov.-April, pp. 36-47. Geneva. [Abstract of a lecture.]

BRIQUET, WILLIAM. *De la frontière serbe à l'Adriatique: Voyage en Albanie.* *Le Globe*, Vol. 54, 1914-15, Nov.-April, pp. 28-36. Geneva. [Abstract of a lecture.]

— Corfu, *Trade and Commerce of, Report for 1914 on the.* 24 pp. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5495. London, 1915.

ISCHIRKOFF, ANASTAS. *Ethnographische Karte des Bulgarentums auf der Balkanhalbinsel im Jahre 1912.* Map. *Petermanns Mitt.*, Vol. 61, 1915, Sept., pp. 339-343.

— Piræus, the, and District, *Trade of, Report for 1914 on the.* 27 pp. Map. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5483. London, 1915.

Historical map of Bulgaria from the beginnings of the Bulgarian Czardom to the present time, 679-1915. [In Bulgarian.] 3 maps: 1, Bulgarian Czardom before the 9th century; 2, Bulgarian Czardom from the 3rd to 13th century; 3 Bulgarian Czardom at the beginning of the 20th century. By K. Antonok. [Approximately 1:7,500,000.] Government Printing Office, Sofia, 1915.

ITALY

BRUNO, ALESSANDRO. *Il transito attraverso i porti italiani del commercio estero con l'Africa.* *L'Africa Ital.*, Vol. 34, 1915, No. 8, pp. 206-216. Naples.

GUARINI, E. *Espansione economica italiana verso l'America latina. L'Esploraz. Commerc.*, Vol. 30, 1915, No. 6, pp. 237-242.

— *Italy, Foreign Trade of, Report for 1914 on the.* 26 pp. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.* Ann. Series, No. 5491. London, 1915.

La Venezia, le Alpi Carniche e Giulie, by Pio Galli. 1:600,000. A. Vallardi, Milan. [1915].

SPAIN, PORTUGAL

— *Azores, the, Trade and Commerce of, Report for 1914 on the.* 13 pp. Map. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5492. London, 1915.

GRACEY, W. T. *Seville, Valencia.* 22 pp. *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1915, No. 15e. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C. [Contains a note on the commercial consequence to Valencia of the isolation typical of the Iberian Peninsula.]

MUÑOZ GIL, P. *Memoria anual del Cónsul de Chile en Logroño, correspondiente al año 1914.* *Bol. de Relaciones Exteriores*, No. 56, 1915, pp. 11-29. Santiago, Chile. [The international rice congress held in the current year in the city of Valencia calls attention to the importance of the production of this cereal in Spain. The intensive cultivation produces a yield per hectare of 8,000 to 10,000 kilograms—a figure which no other rice-producing country can approximate.]

Guipúzcoa, [Province of]. 1:200,000. Alberto Martin, Barcelona, [1915].

Lugo, [Province] of. 1:400,000. Alberto Martin, Barcelona, [1915].

AFRICA

GENERAL

HERBERTSON, A. J., AND J. R. HOWARTH, edits. *The Oxford Survey of the British Empire: Africa.* xvi and 547 pp. Maps, ills., index. Oxford University Press (Amer. Branch), New York, 1914. 9 x 6.

The only unity attainable in grouping all British Africa in one volume is political rather than geographical, and even the political aspects of African territories cannot be adequately represented without some reference to other Africa. Most of the volumes of this series must labor under this defect. The book affords a source of information about British Africa of the most modern sort by competent hands, has a good index, and much statistical matter. To a geographer the most satisfying chapters are those that treat of the larger African areas, large enough to constitute something like geographical units. Such are Capt. Lyons' "Sudan and Egypt," Sir Harry Johnston's "East Africa and Uganda" and the numerous papers on South Africa by various authors.

Capt. Lyons has used his intimate knowledge of the Nile countries to good advantage. The account of the regimen of the floods is illuminating. In referring to the fertile silt of the river he implies that the waters impounded behind the dam at Assuan lack it, without, I think, definite statement. He gives the density of population in the Delta as 640 to the square mile; of the province Menuf'ieh at the apex of the Delta at 1,600. This is a purely agricultural, country population, though the homes are fearfully huddled to spare the tillable ground. Probably only Japan and China can show such figures. The immediate Nile valley, too, is most densely settled, while the uninhabited deserts hem it in closely on either hand. In spite of Egypt's material progress, most of the people can neither read nor write.

In South Africa the race question acquires prominence from the presence of many whites of many occupations. There they spell their native with a capital N. He out-numbers the whites five to one but does not supply labor enough to develop the country. Yet his presence deters the whites from manual labor. In most of British Africa the whites are simply rulers and rule admirably. Difficulties arise when white men are more numerous, of more social classes, and live somewhat intermingled with the blacks. The Dutch and English have different views on the native problem. In the old Boer states the black man can neither own land nor acquire the franchise. Possibly, a franchise may be given him that will assure him a limited representation.

MARK JEFFERSON.

CUFFINO, L. *Lo sviluppo commerciale dell' Africa tropicale in rapporto ai mezzi di trasporto e di comunicazione.* *L'Africa Ital.*, Vol. 34, 1915, No. 9, pp. 225-239. Naples.

ATLAS REGION

— **Morocco, Trade of, Report for 1913 on the.** 70 pp. Map. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5467. London, 1915.

SAHARA, INCLUDING EGYPT

Atlas of Egypt [in Egyptian]. 11 pls. Survey Dept., Cairo, [1913?]. 11 x 10.

SUDAN AND UPPER GUINEA

KOCH, C. W. H. **Die Stämme des Bezirks Molundu in sprachlicher, geschichtlicher und völkerkundlicher Beziehung.** Ills., index. *Baessler-Archiv*, Vol. 3, No. 6, pp. 257-312. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1913. Mk. 5. 13½ x 10.

This monograph completes the third volume of the excellent *Baessler-Archiv*, a series of works of very high character. The very valuable paper deals with the peoples of the forested region in what was the southeastern corner of Kamerun before the enlargement of 1911. After eliminating the recent mixture of population in the region, Koch delimits very successfully the earlier peoples of Sudan and Bantu stock. These outposts of Sudan culture will be found of peculiar interest. Within the Molundu district there are groups somewhat widely parted. One, at the boundary of the forest and grass land in the interior, comprises three tribes known as Kaka, Yangere, and Bokari; the other consists of the Bangandu settlements along the lower reaches of the Bumba River. In all these peoples, so far as examination has been directed upon them, there appears Bantu admixture, both social and somatic; but, on the other hand, the Bantu, even at some distance from these Sudanese centers, show the results of admixture. An abundance of statistical detail is provided for the support of the author's conclusions, and in the linguistic section nineteen numerals and a dozen common words in twenty-six languages afford the means for initial comparison with such well-established standards of African speech as Hausa on one side and Kisuuaheli on the other.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

MARTY, PAUL. **Les tribus de la Haute Mauritanie.** Ills. *Reseign. Colon.*, Vol. 25, 1915, No. 5, pp. 73-82; No. 6-7, pp. 118-126; No. 8, pp. 136-145.

YERBY, W. J. **British West Africa: Gambia, Gold Coast Colony, Nigeria.** 16 pp. *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1915, No. 67a. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C. [Owing to the former extent of German and Austrian commercial interests, the trade of Nigeria for the past year has probably suffered more than that of any other West African colony. Gambia, with a prosperity based almost entirely upon peanut cultivation, is in so prosperous a condition that it has easily withstood the present disruption of trade.]

Afrique occidentale française: carte administrative, télégraphique, postale et des chemins de fer. 1:6,000,000. Accompanied "Annuaire du Gouvernement Général de l'Afrique Occidentale Française, 1913-1914," Paris, 1914.

Sénégal. 1:2,000,000. Accompanied "Annuaire du Gouvernement Général de l'Afrique Occidentale Française, 1913-1914," Paris, 1914.

Guinée. 1:2,000,000. Accompanied "Annuaire du Gouvernement Général de l'Afrique Occidentale Française, 1913-1914," Paris, 1914.

CONGO BASIN AND LOWER GUINEA

— **Congo, the, Trade of, Report for 1913 on the.** 11 pp. Map. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5493. London, 1915. [The commercial situation of 1913 was dominated by the rubber crisis.]

EAST AFRICA

HAYS, P. C. **British East Africa and Uganda.** 11 pp. *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1915, No. 65a. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C. [The war has cut off the considerable transit trade from German East Africa that usually travels via Lake Victoria and the Uganda railway to Mombasa.]

SOUTH AFRICA

THIELE, E. O. **Further Notes on the Physiography of Portuguese East Africa, between the Zambesi River and the Sabi River.** Map, ills. *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 46, 1915, No. 4, pp. 276-286.

ASIA

GENERAL

BERNIER, FRANÇOIS. **Travels in the Mogul Empire, A. D. 1656-1668.** Translated on the basis of Irving Brock's version and annotated by Archibald Constable (1891). Second edition, revised by Vincent A. Smith. li and 497 pp. Map, index. Oxford Univ. Press (Amer. Branch), New York, 1914. \$1.75. 7½ x 5½.

A second edition of the translation of the well-known French physician, François Bernier, who was the pupil of Gasseudi and lived through the greater part of the seventeenth century. The work consists of a "History of the States of the Great Mogul, during the Great Rebellion, and for five years afterwards;" letters to M. Colbert on the condition of Hindustan; to M. de la Mothe le Vayer, concerning Delhi and Agra; to M. Chapelain, on the Gentiles (Hindus) of Hindustan; and to M. de Merveilles, descriptive of a journey to Cashmere, the "Paradise of the Indies;" and concludes with answers to inquiries about the periodic rains of India, the currents of the sea, the winds in the Indies, and the fertility, beauty, and wealth of the Kingdom of Bengal. The work is remarkable for clearness of style and accuracy of observation. Bernier's maps of the countries through which he traveled show an unusually accurate geographical knowledge for the seventeenth century.

DAVID H. BUEL.

HUNTINGTON, ELLSWORTH. **Asia: A Geography Reader.** xii and 344 pp. Maps, illus., index. Rand McNally & Co., Chicago, 1912.

This little book appears to the reviewer more important than any geographic work he has read for years. Its importance lies in the fact that there is an immense need of books designed for our schools that make constant use of sound, modern, geographic principles. None of the textbooks published in America do it more than in occasional spots.

Dr. Huntington has two rare qualifications for his task. In the first place, he knows his Asia. He has lived among Asiatics, often alone, and for years. He has acquired real sympathy with them in spite of the divergence of their habits from his, exactly as Stefansson has come to sympathize with the Eskimos. As the second qualification Dr. Huntington has a distinct literary gift. He can tell his story. Among scientific men this appears to be looked on with suspicion, partly because it is rare, and partly because it is no proof of scientific knowledge. But neither is it disproof. This work is "popular" and "educational," yet what book on Asia reveals as this does the interaction of land and people? I am sure there is none.

Doubtless a critical eye can find errors. One might get the idea from the book, for instance, that the people of India live on bananas that grow for them while they sit in the sun. But such imperfections are bound to occur in all books. They do not characterize Dr. Huntington's book. Geographical science is already in possession of a goodly body of sound scientific principles of which even the educated public has little conception. We need not one but many Huntingtons to make geography known to the reading public, just as astronomy has needed its Flammarions and its Lockyers.

MARK JEFFERSON.

VOSBERG-REKOW, —. **Asiatisches Jahrbuch.** Herausgegeben im Auftrage der Deutsch-Asiatischen Gesellschaft von —. 1914. 369 pp. J. Guttentag, Berlin, 1914. Mk. 7.50. 9½ x 7.

A valuable annual dealing with each political division of Asia, including the Philippines, in relation to its geography, the leading facts of its history, population, government, military systems, money, weights and measures, production, trade, and means of communication. The latest and most reliable statistics available are used.

Asia commerciale e politica. 1:8,000,000. Insets on the scale of 1:30,000,000: Asia politica; agricoltura, pescherie; piante coloniali; industria e commercio. By Guido Cora. 1:8,000,000. Paravia & Co., Turin, [1914]. [Wall map.]

TURKEY IN ASIA, ARABIA, CAUCASIA, IRAN

MACALISTER, R. A. S. **The Philistines: Their History and Civilization.** British Academy, London (The Schweich Lectures, 1911). 136 pp. Index. Oxford Univ. Press (Amer. Branch), New York, 1913. \$1.20. 9 x 6.

This tract has a double value. To the scanty and vague text of the sacred canon, Professor Macalister has added the records of Egypt and of the Euphrates valley, in which more than double our knowledge of the stout race with whom Israel was in

constant and not always successful conflict until the time of David. He gives a translation of the Golénischeff papyrus detailing the adventures of Wen-Amon to the land of the Philistines; this interesting voyage in the Levant, about 1110 B. C., deserves a place among the works of the fathers of geography. The greater value of the work lies in the establishment of the Philistines among the great peoples of early civilization. The author establishes their origin in the Cretan culture which is now coming into our knowledge. He traces them to their position on the eastern littoral of the Mediterranean and to their command of that sea. He points out their kinship with the race of the Troas, against whom the Greeks fought in the Trojan war. Less satisfactorily, yet quite attractively, he suggests their association with the Etruscans, or at least with certain of the predecessors of Aryan folk on the Italian peninsula. There are debatable points in his conclusions; yet, disregarding these matters of ethnology, every geographer should familiarize himself with the voyage of Wen-Amon in this pleasant setting.

TCHOBANIAN, ARCHAG. *The People of Armenia, Their Past, Their Culture, Their Future.* Translated by G. Marear Gregory. 68 pp. J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London, 1914. 4 x 6. 1s. 6d.

Originally a lecture, this brief record of the achievement of Armenians in world history has the advantage of being presented by a native of the country. In spite of its sketchy character the account points to the strong influence of a mountain home in the growth of a people. In the country's art as in its history, this influence of the land is ever present. Fragments of folk-songs in the text prove this no less than the survival of the race in the midst of recurrent alien invasions. The text is thoroughly instructive. Its brevity is to be deplored.

— **Kerman, Consular District of, Trade of the, Report for 1913-14 on the.** 22 pp. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5482. London, 1915. [Commerce is apt to suffer somewhat from raids by the Baluchis, who are always ready to take advantage of the administrative weakness of this frontier province.]

— **Khorasan, Trade of, Report for the Year ending March 20, 1914, on the.** 20 pp. Map. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5481. London, 1915. [Transportation difficulties are shown in a table summarizing the distance, time, freight charges, and modes of conveyance along the various trade routes.]

— **Muscat, Trade of, Report for 1913-14 on the.** 31 pp. Map. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5473. London, 1915.

Map to illustrate a seventh Journey [in Persia] by Lt. Col. P. M. Sykes, C. M. G., C. I. E. 1:1,000,000. With enlargement of eastern section of main map: Darragaz and the sources of the Atrek. 1:250,000. *Geogr. Journ.*, May, 1915.

MANCHURIA, KOREA, JAPAN

— **Formosa, Island of, Report for 1914 on the Trade of the.** 26 pp. Map. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5487. London, 1915.

— **Japan, Trade of, Report for 1914 on the.** 98 pp. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5503. London, 1915. [The war has produced most serious effects in the rice and silk markets. To retrieve the former, government purchases have been authorized. A similar attempt to force up the price of silk will be more severely criticized, for the silk market is abroad and is of an importance evident from the fact that it normally accounts for 90 per cent. of the total exports.]

KOCH, D. P. *Japans Industrie und der Weltmarkt.* *Weltwirtschaft*, Vol. 5, 1915, No. 7, pp. 129-133. Berlin.

The northern Japanese Alps to illustrate a paper by Rev. Walter Weston. 1:600,000. *Geogr. Journ.*, Sept., 1915.

CHINA

HOSIE, ALEXANDER. *On the Trail of the Opium Poppy: A Narrative of Travel in the Chief Opium-Producing Provinces of China.* Vol. 1: viii and 300 pp. Vol. 2: 308 pp. Map, ills., index. G. Philip & Son, London, 1914. 25s. 9 x 6.

The purpose of this trip was to check up the honesty of the execution of the laws of China suppressing the opium trade. With the import from India wholly subject to British regulation the local production was the only point which called for examination. Prepared opium may be concealed without difficulty; its use is not always easy to detect, the more particularly when it is eaten instead of smoked; but the cultivation of the poppy is a most trustworthy index of the opium traffic, since the plant is forbidden

by the repressive law and its presence in the fields shows laxity or corruption of administration on the part of local officials. Hosie in the season of cultivation traversed the six provinces capable of raising the poppy, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Szechuan, Yünnan, and Kueichou. He found that in some places the growth of the poppy had been given up, in others greatly reduced; all this is a part of the greater campaign against opium and will fluctuate with the extirpation of the addiction to that drug.

The author has made several valuable contributions to the knowledge of little-known areas. The six provinces are well known in general, but he left the familiar highways through choice, avoided the railroads and the rivers and picked an uncomfortable way through lanes which might bring under his examination the utmost expanse of rural district. It was uncomfortable journeying, at times it was not without risk, but it has furnished a considerable supply of information upon hamlets and paths which have not before been visited by so competent an observer. This particularly applies to the lateral roads of these provinces. The work will rank as the first record of many lines of communication, with an evaluation of their practicability, and to that extent is a contribution to the itinerary of central China.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

MAYBON, ALBERT. *La République Chinoise.* xix and 268 pp. A Colin, Paris, 1914. Fr. 3.50. 7½ x 5.

The author is instinct with a lively sympathy for that feature of Chinese life and thought which we may designate its orientalism, that motive power which in any set of circumstances directs the Asiatic mind to a solution which to us is scarcely comprehensible. It is this quality which imparts such lively interest to the narrative and furnishes the requisite skill in the interpretation of men as controlling the events which would control Europeans in far other fashion, and which makes for the great value of this philosophical story of the overthrow of the empire of the Manchus and the establishment of the new republic of China. The key of the situation lies in the measure of two men, Yuan Shih-k'ai and Sun Yat-sen, and each of these is to be regarded only as the representative of the millennial ethics of the Chinese race. It is impossible for any government to exist in China which does not live in full conformity with the ancient system of morals which has been the salvation and at once the torpidity of the Chinese. Dr. Sun failed to meet the moral requirements and was allowed to pass into scheming exile. Yuan is still in the balance; it is impossible as yet to discover if he is to be the leader of his people, but in this volume we have a very careful estimate of his character.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

SALZMANN, ERICH VON. *Das revolutionäre China.* 171 pp. Maps, ills. D. Reimer (E. Vohsen), Berlin, 1913. Mk. 5. 9½ x 7.

Though superficial, these studies of China in its revolution and counter-revolution are interesting. Captain von Salzmann premises his reports by the assurance that he has been careful to avoid the opinions of the older settled Europeans of the treaty ports. It is something to have divested himself of the flying gossip of the China coast, yet at the same time he has neglected the mature judgment of those men who have devoted long years to the better comprehension of China and who have learned better to evaluate the great Chinese leaders than could be within the power of a casual traveler. Furthermore the author seems to have come but little into contact with the greater figures of the revolution or with the great Chinese administrators who are essaying to apply to the needs of the new situation the education which they have acquired in the Occident. The chief sources of his information seem to have been a handful of German railway engineers and the less important Chinese functionaries with whom they were engaged. This may serve to account for his consistent attitude of somewhat sneering criticism addressed to the American interest in China, almost wholly educational and religious. We regard the volume as a reflection of the official ideas prevalent in Kiauchau, Germany's footprint on Chinese soil.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

— **Amoy, Trade of, Report for 1914 on the.** 8 pp. Map. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5490. London, 1915.

— **Canton, Trade of, Report for 1914 on the.** 14 pp. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5507. London, 1915. [Floods—the worst on record for 80 years—that occurred in June caused considerable loss of crops and damage to mulberry trees and are said to have left over 1,000,000 people homeless.]

— **Changsha, Trade of, Report for 1914 on the.** 16 pp. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5489. London, 1915. [Contains a note on the production of antimony. Supplies from northeastern France and from Austria-Hungary are cut off by the war and Mexican and Bolivian mines are shut down, leaving Hunan the only

important source of supply. Productivity of the mines and cheapness of labor have always made the export profitable, and now with antimony regulus risen from £25 to £100 per ton the native mine owners have realized enormous profits.]

— **Kiungchow, Trade of, Report for 1914 on the.** 12 pp. Map. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5509, London, 1915.

— **Wuhu, Trade of, Report for 1914 on the.** 12 pp. Map. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5498. London, 1915.

Carte de la Chine Orientale par le Commandant Friguegnon de l'Infanterie Coloniale [in 9 sheets.] 1:2,000,000. Service Géogr. de l'Indo-Chine, [Hanoi], 1908.

Région de Lao Kay à Yun Nan Fou. 1:500,000. Service Géogr. de l'Indo-Chine, [Hanoi], 1903.

Carte du territoire de Quang-Tcheou [in 12 sheets]. 1:25,000. Service Géogr. de l'Indo-Chine, [Hanoi], 1901.

INDIA

DEWAR, D. **Birds of the Indian Hills.** 364 pp. Index. John Lane Co., New York, 1915. 8 x 5. [A companion volume to "The Fauna of British India," in which are discussed the birds of the Himalayas, and the common birds of the Nilgiris and of the Palni Hills. The treatment is by climatic and migration groups.]

FARTHER INDIA, INCLUDING BURMA

Carte de l'Indo-Chine [in 9 sheets]. 1:1,000,000. Service Géogr. de l'Indo-Chine, [Hanoi], 1903.

Carte schématique des communications du Tonkin. 1:500,000. Service Géogr. de l'Indo-Chine, [Hanoi], 1911.

Carte des voies navigables du Tonkin. 1:500,000. [Service Géogr. de l'Indo-Chine, Hanoi], [1915?].

Cartes des communications du Laos [in 5 sheets]. 1:750,000. Service Géogr. de l'Indo-Chine, [Hanoi], 1908.

Carte du groupe d'Angkor. 1:25,000. Service Géogr. de l'Indo-Chine, [Hanoi], 1910.

Carte de l'Ile Ke-Bao, levée et dessinée par M. le Lieutenant de Bosredon du Bureau Topographique de l'Etat-Major des Troupes de l'Indo-Chine. 1:20,000. Bureau Topographique des Troupes de l'Indo-Chine, [Hanoi], 1898.

Carte servant à suivre la marche des typhons ou dépressions signalées par l'Observatoire de Phu-Lien. [1:4,000,000.] Service Géogr. de l'Indo-Chine, [Hanoi], [1910?].

Ile de Poulo Condore. 1:25,000. Service Géogr. de l'Armée, [Paris], 1900.

MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, INCLUDING THE PHILIPPINES

BERNARD, C. **Verslag van eene reis naar Sumatra's O[ost]-K[ust] en de Padang-sche bovenlanden ter bestudeering van de theecultuur.** 95 pp. Map, ills. Dept. van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Batavia, 1913. Fl. 1.50. 11 x 7½.

With an agreeable narrative style Dr. Bernard has supplied all the more important facts relative to the somewhat recently systematized culture of tea in the eastern and Padang divisions of Sumatra. That the industry has come under intelligent treatment is largely due to the soil investigations conducted by the author at the great experimental gardens in Buitenzorg. He is associated with the colonial department of agriculture as official adviser on tea culture and is therefore in a position to write with commanding authority. Particular interest attaches to this report, because it shows how the soil capable of producing teas of light flavor, as compared with the heavier teas of Ceylon and Assam, is being brought into activity. Tea of a light but delicate flavor which will stand up under transport is always sure of market; accordingly these new orchards may be expected to contribute largely to the assets of Sumatra.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Topographische kaart der afdeelingen Tegal, Brebes en Pemalang van de residentie Pekalongan [Java] in 2 bladen. 1:100,000. Topogr. Inrichting, The Hague, 1913.

Topographische kaart der afdeelingen Pekalongan en Batang van de residentie Pekalongan [Java] in 1 blad. 1:100,000. Topogr. Inrichting, The Hague, 1913.

Zuidkust Borneo: Barito-rivier van den mond tot Soengai Kween. Met plan van Martapoera-rivier nabij Bandjermasin. 1:50,000. Chart No. 67, Ministerie van Marine, The Hague, 1915.

Noordkust Java: Oostervaarwater er van Soerabaja. 1:75,000. Chart No. 98. Ministerie van Marine, The Hague, 1915.

Vaarwaters en ankerplaatsen op de westkust van Nieuw-Guinea. Blad III, Noord- en Noordoostgedeelte der Golf van Bintoeni. 1:75,000. Chart No. 354. Ministerie van Marine, The Hague, 1915.

Oostkust Halmahera: Weda-baai. 1:150,000. Met plans van de reedes Messa, Patani, Foja en Weda en van Baai Kokka. 1:150,000. Chart No. 390. Ministerie van Marine, The Hague, 1915.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

GENERAL

TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. **A Geography of Australasia.** (The Oxford Geographies, edited by A. J. Herbertson). 176 pp. Maps, index. Oxford Univ. Press (Amer. Branch), New York, 1914. 40 cents. 8 x 5.

The geology, physiography, and geography of the various regions of Australasia are considered. The control of the inorganic over the organic is described. A history of exploration, industrial development, etc., is also given.

In writing of the gold discoveries, the author points out that "Two isolated gold-fields in the South Australian desert (Tarcoola, discovered in 1893, and Aritunga, in 1902) show that there is no reason to despair of the discoveries of further 'Kalgoorlies.'" Mr. Taylor also brings out other future possibilities of Australasia, and the climates and products of its various regions in relation to the corresponding regions of other continents.

There are many maps and other illustrations in black and white. The subjects are treated briefly, concisely, and in a competent and interesting manner.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

ANDREWS, E. C. **The Canbelego, Budgery, and Budgerygar Mines.** Part II of the Cobar Copper and Gold-Field. 121 pp. Maps, ills. *New South Wales Geol. Surv. Mineral Resources No. 18.* Sydney, 1915. [Contains a description, including a historical note of the Mount Bobby mine, for some years the most productive gold mine in New South Wales.]

DANNEVIG, H. C. **Biological Results of the Fishing Experiments Carried on by the F. I. S. "Endeavour," 1909-14.** Vol. 3, Part 7: **The Continental Shelf of the East Coast of Australia.** pp. 339-344. Part 8: **Bass Strait**, pp. 347-353. Dept. of Trade and Customs, Sydney, 1915. [Physiographic discussions based on the hydrographic work of the F. I. S. *Endeavour*, 1909-14.]

— **Weather Report and Meteorological Abstract, Monthly, Australian.** Maps. Vol. 3, 1912, No. 3, March, pp. 107-154; No. 4, April, pp. 159-204; No. 5, May, pp. 209-254. Commonwealth Bur. of Meteorol., Melbourne, 1914.

MELANESIA, MICRONESIA, POLYNESIA

CARNE, J. E. **Notes on the Occurrence of Coal, Petroleum, and Copper in Papua.** 116 pp. Map, ills. *Bull. of the Territory of Papua No. 1.* Melbourne, 1913. 10 x 8.

The material contained in this bulletin is a sketch report of the most cursory sort upon three possible mineral resources of Papua, this being the official designation of that southeastern portion of New Guinea which is held as a possession by the Commonwealth of Australia. Prospectors have reported finds of coal, petroleum, and copper, and before the lands could properly be denounced under mineral claims it was necessary for the Australian government to undertake a reconnaissance of the region. In this report it is made clear that surface indications of the three mineral products have been found, but geological examination has failed to establish the possibility of working the discoveries to commercial profit. Carne is inclined to regard the presence of petrolierous earth as a promise that further exploration may disclose commercial deposits and thus link Papua with the oil fields of the Malay Archipelago.

COLWELL, JAMES, edit. **A Century in the Pacific.** Introduction by W. H. Fitchett. One volume—five parts: scientific, sociological, historical, missionary, general. 781 pp. Index. C. H. Kelly, London, 1914. 21s. 9 1/2 x 6 1/2.

Because this work is of the encyclopedic type it is of uneven excellence. The editor assembles within the compass of a single volume no less than twenty-six essays by twenty-five authorities upon special themes. The result is that the objective varies

with each essay and there is quite as much variety in treatment and style. It is inevitable that a large part of the work should be assigned to missionaries, for, at the fringes of civilization, it is only the resident missionary who has the interest in the life of the savage to direct his observation and the skill with the pen which may establish the record. The Protestant mission in the Pacific is accordingly exalted, and, in case of conflict, the Wesleyan mission is set above the older establishment of the London Missionary Society. This appears particularly in the chapter on Samoa. This tiny kingdom has occupied a large place in diplomatic entanglements; it has brought great nations to the edge of war; it has engaged the best efforts of those who would keep the peace of the world. Yet in this chapter we find little but an uninteresting and partisan narrative of the unimportant squabbles between two missionary organizations. The bibliography under a topical arrangement is pretentious but unsatisfactory, many of the standard works on the South Sea being omitted.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

EDWARDS, CAPT. EDWARD, AND GEORGE HAMILTON. *Voyage of H. M. S. "Pandora"* Despatched to Arrest the Mutineers of the "Bounty" in the South Seas, 1790-91. Being the narratives of _____. With introduction and notes by Basil Thomson. 177 pp. Map, index. F. Edwards, London, 1915. 6s. 9 x 6.

Great credit is due Basil Thomson, than whom none is better qualified, for the republication of these long-inaccessible narratives of grim adventure in the South Sea. The voyage of the *Pandora* is a necessary complement to the story of the mutiny of the *Bounty*. But its interest by no means ceases there. In these brief narratives, particularly in that of the appreciative surgeon, Hamilton, we find the first description of Tutuila, the American possession in Samoa. The introduction with which Mr. Hamilton prefaces the volume is an excellent commentary on the voyage and on its purpose and should serve to revive interest in the *Bounty* and her mutineers. His notes are accurate, as far as they go, but it is to be regretted that he did not see his way clearly to the identification of all the landfalls by the names now standardized.

FISCHER, H. W. *Ethnographica aus Süd- und Südwest-Neu-Guinea*. Ills., bibliogr. pp. 37-145. J. W. VAN NOUHUYNS. *Der Bergstamm Péségém im Innern von Niederländisch-Neu-Guinea*. Maps, diagrs., ills. pp. 1-33. Arts 2 and 1 respectively of Livr. 1 of Vol. 7 (Ethnographie) of "Nova Guinea: Résultats de l'expédition scientifique néerlandaise à la Nouvelle-Guinée en 1907 et 1909 sous les auspices de H. A. Lorentz." E. J. Brill, Leiden, 1913. 12½ x 10.

This first instalment of the ethnographical results of the Lorenz expedition in Dutch New Guinea gives us two valuable reports of notably various treatment. The first is the record made by Nouhuys of the mountain tribe of the Pesegem; the second is the carefully elaborated synoptic list of ethnica collected by Fischer in south and southwest New Guinea. The latter will fit immediately into the mass of similar material and will be found of great value to students who make their researches in the dissemination of various objects and designs as establishing the extent of culture planes. The report by Nouhuys is of great narrative interest. No satisfactory results have yet been reached in the attempt to disentangle the interlacing of diverse races in this great island. Provisionally the coast dwellers have been distinguished as Papuans and Melanesians. The latter designation is unsatisfactory, for it is based upon linguistic considerations for which a more satisfactory explanation may be given. The designation Papuan is confessedly artificial and temporary, for it is clear that there is no uniformity of race among the peoples thus noted. The folk of the interior mountains are but just coming into knowledge, and we lack material whereby to assign them to affinity with any of the coast tribes, but probably they will become established as differing among themselves in the mountain habitat and seldom associative with coast dwellers. Nouhuys distinctly states that the Pesegem are not pygmies; therefore they are not to be associated with the pygmy race found in the mountains not far east by the British ornithological expedition. The expedition was in touch with these mountaineers for but a few hours altogether. The report must therefore be regarded as essentially provisional, but it is an excellent record of observation.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

SPEISER, FELIX. *Südsee-Urwald Kannibalen: Reise-Eindrücke aus den Neuen Hebriden*. v and 308 pp. Map, ills. R. Voigtländer, Leipzig, 1913. Mk. 8.50. 9 x 7.

The author modestly disclaims for this volume any higher position than that of a collection of impressions of random voyaging. Yet in the paucity of the literature upon Melanesia these sketches are of great value. Speiser traveled quite at random

through the New Hebrides; his southern limit is set at Noumea, the capital of New Calendonia, and to the north he reached the rarely visited island of Tocopia. Most of his voyaging was done from island to island in cutters and, in this lazy drifting, he was able to see many little-visited islands and to hear the story of life on each from the traders and labor bosses who know the savage of the New Hebrides with far more practical information than do the missionaries. The sketches do not pretend to reach a high grade of geographical value, but they are a fresh record of things seen without preconceptions. His record of impressions is vivid and accurate, and his errors of interpretation are unimportant to the casual reader and may readily be corrected by the student acquainted with Melanesian custom. The volume is the most important contribution to the general geography of the New Hebrides which has yet appeared.

WORLD AS A WHOLE AND LARGER PARTS

BOERO, J. A. *Geografia de América, adaptada a los nuevos programas de los colegios nacionales y escuelas normales.* 29th edit. iii and 439 pp. Maps, index. Angel Estrada y Cia, Buenos Aires, 1915. 5½ x 8.

This work by an Argentine normal school professor, author of a series of geographies, calls for two comments: it conceives of America properly, as the twofold continent, North and South America; and it treats the United States with real kindness and sympathy. "The United States, which stands forth today as the most prosperous and most active nation in the world, has inherited the practical, enterprising, and persevering spirit of the northern Europeans together with the vastest, richest, and most beautiful territory of all America." Nor is that an isolated passage.

Many maps by W. and A. K. Johnston, which would be better if a little larger and more legible, illustrate the admirably printed book. Of minor details some criticism may be made. Reindeer are not native to North America, nor is the spring and summer temperature of Newfoundland regarded as "delicious." It is not quite orthodox to make the "trade winds from the Atlantic blow against the eastern crests of the Rockies, leaving there a great number of glaciers which feed the great tributaries of the Mississippi;" nor to put "the largest transatlantic ships" on the waters of lake Michigan. It is amusing to read that the climate of British America is so severe that it "limits the forests in the far north to little trees and *reindeer moss!*"

MARK JEFFERSON.

MEIKLEJOHN, J. M. D. *A Short Geography, With the Commercial Highways of the World.* 34th edit. 190 pp. Maps, index. Meiklejohn & Son, London, 1913. 1s. 7½ x 5.

MEIKLEJOHN, J. M. D. *A New Geography on the Comparative Method.* 41st edit., revised. liv and 578 pp. Maps, index. Meiklejohn & Son, London, 1913. 4s 6d. 7½ x 5.

MEIKLEJOHN, J. M. D. *The British Empire: The Geography, Resources, Commerce, Land-ways and Water-ways of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas.* 8th edit. viii and 351 pp. Maps, index. Meiklejohn & Holden, London, 1907. 3s. 7½ x 5. 1913.

MEIKLEJOHN, J. M. D. AND M. J. C. *A School Geography, With Special Reference to Commerce and History.* 9th edit., revised. viii and 416 pp. Maps, index. Meiklejohn & Son, London, 1913. 2s 6d. 7½ x 5½.

Professor Meiklejohn makes a statement in his "A New Geography" which holds good to some extent in all four books. He writes: "The key-note of the whole book is that statement of Humboldt's: 'Only maps that appear empty take a firm hold on the memory; and I have tried to sketch the outlines [printed in large type] in a few clear and firm strokes, while the learner may select for himself those facts given in the notes [in small type] which may appear to him most interesting.'" In the small type are given descriptions and details associated with the main subject considered.

To show that his method is good psychology in teaching, Meiklejohn says: "The symbol of association is a spider's web, any point in which may be reached from any other point along the connecting lines. In these subordinate paragraphs my aim has been to introduce as many hooks, burrs, and tentacles as possible, so that something is sure to stick to the memory of even the most careless." In the make-up of these books, however, there is an objection to this small type—it is so small that it strains one's eyes.

The control of the inorganic over the organic is brought out only to a limited extent.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

MORAL MOLINA, ALFONSO DEL. **Geografía general y descriptiva de las partes del mundo.** 464 pp. Maps, ills., index. Librería de los Sucesores de Hernando, Madrid, 1914. 6 pp. 6 x 9½.

A good example of old-fashioned geography, with all and more of the deficiencies of the class. One instance will suffice: The "eastern" region of Peru has some very little towns, Iquitos, Puerto-Bermúdez, Cuzco, and Puno!

SWAINE, G. R. **Environment: A Natural Geography.** 226 pp. Maps, ills., index. Ralph, Holland & Co., London, 1914. 1s. 9d. 7½ x 5.

The author says that the basic principle underlying the teaching of geography is the influence of environment upon man. This little volume is a successful attempt to illustrate this principle, so far as it can be worked out in an elementary book. The author divides the world into four main regions—polar, cool temperate, warm temperate, and hot—and describes the influence of environment upon life conditions, human and otherwise, in smaller regions within the main divisions. For example, there are four chapters in the section on cool temperate regions, dealing respectively with the equable lands, lands with cool winters and low rainfall, the extreme lowlands, and the elevated lands. Again, in the section on the hot regions, there are five chapters containing discussions of rainless deserts, the tropical monsoon lands of Asia, equable hot lowlands, tropical and semi-tropical highlands, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean. In the appendix is a discussion of the causes of the origin and development of towns. A number of small maps show the various natural regions of the continents. There are also illustrations which should serve forcibly to impress youthful readers with matters discussed in the text.

AVARD L. BISHOP.

OSBORN, H. F. **Review of the Pleistocene of Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa.** Maps, ills. *Annals New York Acad. Sci.*, Vol. 26, 1915, pp. 215-315.

Hanc quam videtis terrarum orbis tabulam descripsit delineavitque Ricardus de Haldingham, sive de bello dictus A. S. circa MCCC. Published for the proprietor by Edward Stanford, Ltd., London, 1872. [Gift from Dr. E. L. Stevenson of the Hispanic Society.]

Atlas of the world [in Egyptian characters]. 10 double pls. Survey Dept., Cairo. [1913?]

MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL

BLEICHER, HEINRICH. **Statistik.** Vol. 1: **Allgemeines; Physikalische und Bevölkerungs-Statistik.** (Series: *Sammlung Göschen.*) 148 pp. Index. G. J. Göschen, Berlin, 1915. 90 pfg. 4½ x 6½.

Much suggestive material is herein developed. The method of collecting statistical data is not always so obvious as some are inclined to believe. One striking yet simple statement calls attention to the fact that only when data are gathered according to some well-thought-out and definite plan are they likely to have a real value. The collection of miscellaneous data without classification should not be included under the heading "Statistics."

In formulating a questionnaire all questions should be short and pointed. Questions which require answers that will serve to check up other answers, yet whose real purpose is not apparent to the one reading them, often increase the efficiency of the questionnaire.

One is cautioned against averaging figures of decidedly different weight. Likewise it is dangerous to compare and contrast averages which are generalizations of widely divergent figures. Various simple formulae are presented as aids to arriving at proper averages. The significance of graphic representation of statistics is strongly emphasized. Several styles of graphs are illustrated. That graphs, to be of value, must be easy to read and easy to interpret becomes almost axiomatic. A general discussion of the method, organization, and technique of statistics, a special section devoted to population statistics and one to physical statistics, i.e. those of the inorganic earth, form the main divisions of the book.

E. VAN CLEEF.

SURVEYING AND GEODESY

GRAFF, K. **Grundriss der geographischen Ortsbestimmung aus astronomischen Beobachtungen.** viii and 210 pp. Ills., index. G. J. Göschen, Berlin, 1914. Mk. 8. 9½ x 6½.

The first half of this little treatise on practical astronomy consists of two chapters on (1) the astronomical and trigonometrical principles involved and the manipulation

of tables, and (2) a description of the instruments employed and their use. The second half consists of four chapters on approximate methods for altitude (latitude), time, longitude, and azimuth; more rigorous methods for time correction and latitude; methods of measuring geographical longitude and azimuth; and special methods for determining nautical positions. In appendices are given typical solutions of the different problems which arise and the usual reduction tables and constants.

The author addresses himself particularly to geographers and travelers and his aim has been, "to give primary consideration to practical applications, without, however, hesitating to go into the astronomical principles involved wherever he deems it desirable, while, at the same time, reducing the mathematical skeleton to a minimum." The book, though short and condensed, is complete and well written. In order to make it more practical and useful, a chapter might well have been added on the actual field work, outfit, programs of work, care of instruments, etc. JAMES GORDON STEESE.

RAYMOND, W. G. Plane Surveying for Use in the Classroom and Field. 589 pp. Maps, ills., index. American Book Co., New York, 1914. \$3. 7 x 4½.

A new edition, in pocket form for use in the field, of the author's well-known textbook on surveying. Instruments, their adjustments and corrections, as well as the theory of errors applying to each, with easy working formulae, are the subjects first taken up. This part has been entirely rewritten for the new edition. The author says that the collimation adjustment for the transit is herein correctly explained for the first time in a textbook.

The book is primarily for the land surveyor, with a discussion of methods, computations, problems, a chapter on the stadia, and a section on the judicial functions of surveyors and other legal aspects in the bearing of surveys upon private property. Topographic surveying receives a general treatment sufficient for the classroom, and the author refers the student to a list of publications for those wishing to follow the methods of the geological and geodetic surveys. City surveying is treated to secure the precision of one in fifty thousand. The measurement of velocities, discharges, and weir flows is treated under hydrographic surveying. A very full chapter deals with mine and underground surveying and mapping.

The meridian, latitude, time, the solar instrument, and public land surveys are discussed, as well as office instruments, including the pantograph, slide rule, and planimeter. The theory of the latter is explained without the use of the calculus.

There is a sectional view of the transit in colors with eighty-one named and numbered parts. The tables at the end appear to cover very well the subjects treated in the book.

C. A. SEOANE.

SCHÜCK, A. Der Kompass. II: Sagen von der Erfindung des Kompasses; Magnet, Calamita, Bussole, Kompass; Die Vorgänger des Kompasses. 57 pp. IIa: Tafel 47-79 und Verzeichnis derselben. 30 pp. The author, Hamburg, 1915. 14½ x 11½.

A short review of Part 1, published in 1911, was printed in the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society* (June, 1915, p. 465). Part 2, which is really the main work, contains a thesis on the origin and development of the mariner's compass, covering fifty-eight large pages and about four hundred additional cuts, grouped into thirty-three plates, with descriptive matter which completes the catalogue begun in Part 1. It is unfortunate that this monumental work, representing so much research, should not have been published in handier form and in good binding.

The author says that no account of the actual invention of the compass has been found, but four stages in its development may be traced: (1) the discovery of an ore having magnetic properties; (2) the discovery that steel or hardened iron can be made magnetic; (3) the discovery that the magnet or magnetized iron possesses the property of indicating a fixed direction, in other words, is pole-seeking; and, (4) the application of this knowledge by the use of a magnetized iron needle as a compass.

References to lodestones and magnetism are found in the traditions and early writings of many countries. The oldest records of the compass refer to China as its origin. The author gives a long account of all records, fables, references, etc., which attribute the compass to the Chinese. He concludes that whatever the Chinese may have known about magnetism, they certainly knew nothing about its practical use in navigation. From his own observations and investigations in the East many years ago, he found that the Chinese, even then, were not using the compass with much success.

The compass tradition in Europe is next discussed. The first mention of it in early writings is traced and the claims of the different nations as to its invention are balanced. The author disposes of the mythical Flavio Gioja of Amalfi and his reputed invention

of the compass in the fourteenth century. He concludes that the polarity of the lodestone or magnetized iron was independently observed in several countries and no one nationality or association can justly claim its complete development. The same may be said of the controversy as to whether the Europeans or the Arabs had priority of invention or use. "The compass is a foundling and owes its existence and its first development certainly to seafaring men and after them to the labors of various instrument-makers."

A philological discussion of the words magnet, calamita, boussole, and compass follows. All these names were variously used to indicate what eventually became the mariner's compass as we know it today. Citations are made from the languages of practically all seafaring peoples, both ancient and modern. The author concludes with a detailed account of the crude instruments which preceded the compass, beginning with the first floating lodestones by means of which polarity was discovered.

The cuts present a most elaborate pictorial history of the subject. Each phase is represented by numerous examples, usually from several different countries, showing the parallel development. By following them chronologically, we may trace the entire history of the compass. For example, as regards the marking of the points: The compass card originated from the old wind-roses, and the earliest cards had only eight points corresponding to the eight principal winds. The points were marked with the initial letters of the names of the winds, the "L" for east being replaced by a cross. The arrow at the north point became intertwined with the "T" (*tramontano*) to develop into the familiar fleur de lis, the old initials were dropped, but the cross at the east point was retained till comparatively modern times. Then the card was reinitialed with the so-called points-of-the-compass designations, east, southeast, etc., instead of the names of the winds. In a similar manner one may trace the development of the needle from a single one of various shapes to the number of parallel needles now in use. The cap, bowl, and supporting mechanism are also profusely illustrated. The collection is completed by some illustrations of the most improved instruments and devices.

JAMES GORDON STEESE.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL

BERGET, ALPHONSE. *The Earth: Its Life and Death.* Translated by E. W. Barlow. xi and 371 pp. Index. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1915. \$1.75. 8½ x 6.

The volume aims to trace the history of the earth from its birth according to the nebular hypothesis, through its infancy according to the tetrahedral theory, to its death some millions of years hence, and ultimate resurrection to a new life, billions of years later, through a collision of suns in interstellar space. As geographers, we are primarily interested in the earth at its present stage of development, with possibly a secondary interest in certain portions of its past history written in the geological record. Concerning the first, we find in the book chapters on the form and size of the earth, on its magnetism, electricity, and radioactivity, on tides and waves, on oceanic and atmospheric circulation, and on the forces which wear down and build up land masses. As to the second, the remote geological history of the earth is traced in broad outline, and more attention given to earth movements and recent seismic phenomena.

The book has two serious defects: Unproved theories are frequently set forth as definitely ascertained facts, even when, as occasionally happens, the theory has been long abandoned by most scientists as extremely improbable; and well-established facts in the earth's past history have escaped the author's notice, and in their stead the fanciful notions of a bygone day find a place in his picture of earth evolution. Thus we read that in Archean time "the rocks formed were still at a high temperature and the primitive atmospheric condensation brought down scalding liquids" (p. 37), while terrestrial life became possible when the temperature of atmosphere and ocean was lowered to about 140° F. (p. 38). Not until the end of the Tertiary era was the temperature lowered sufficiently for glaciers to make their appearance (p. 45). Ultimately the whole of Central Europe and North America were buried under the ice (p. 46). Seismic disturbances result when the core of the earth shrinks away from the crust or volcanoes emit lava, both operations leaving vacant spaces into which the unsupported crust ultimately falls, producing shocks; also when currents in the liquid core wash against downward projections of the crust and agitate them (pp. 201-202). All of which makes interesting reading, but one wonders how it came to be published in the garb of science.

D. W. JOHNSON.

HOLMES, ARTHUR. **The Age of the Earth.** (Series: Harper's Library of Living Thought.) xii and 196 pp. Ills., index. Harper & Bros., London & New York, 1913. 7 x 4½.

The table of contents includes the following chapters: (1) The Time Element and Its History; (2) Time and Tide in the Solar System; (3) Astronomical Considerations; (4) Work of Denudation; (5) Salinity and Age of the Ocean; (6) Sedimentation and Geological Time; (7) Radioactivity; (8) Thermal Energy of the Sun; (9) Thermal Energy of the Earth; (10) Radioactive Minerals and Their Ages; (11) Review of the Evidence.

This little volume is not so ambitious as its title and table of contents might indicate, yet for a brief and readable résumé of the time problem it is a welcome contribution. About half of the work is given to radioactivity and its application to geological problems, an especially timely and useful topic, since few geologists are able to keep abreast of this line of work. The author inclines towards an enormous estimate of the earth's age and believes that eventually a study of radioactivity will afford an absolute, instead of the present relative, time estimate of the major periods as well as of the total age of the earth.

F. V. EMERSON.

GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

CASE, G. O. **Coast Sand Dunes, Sand Spits, and Sand Wastes.** xiii and 162 pp. Ills., index. St. Bride's Press, London, 1914. 5s. 7½ x 5.

Sand dunes are so abundant along our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, along the shores of our Great Lakes, in many parts of our arid West, to say nothing of their presence over many inland areas and along highways of travel, that they have already become a source of trouble as they march across country burying houses, forests, orchards, railroads, or anything else in their path. It is only recently that the problem of fixing dunes has assumed any importance in the United States, though the subject has received attention in Europe for sixty years.

This little book is intended to show the beneficial results which follow when man works with nature to accumulate and fix the inblown sands in such a way as to provide a permanent protection to the coast. Sand dunes may be fixed in three ways: (1) by planting a belt of suitable grasses and shrubs just above high-water line; (2) by building, or helping nature to build, an embankment of earth or sand; and (3) by constructing a row or series of rows of open-work fences. Sandy wastes are easily converted into pine woods, which may become an important commercial asset.

COLLIER COBB.

FRECH, FRITZ. **Allgemeine Geologie. III: Die Arbeit des fliessenden Wassers.** Eine Einleitung in die physikalische Geologie. 3. erweiterte Auflage von "Aus der Vorzeit der Erde." (Series: Aus Natur und Geisteswelt.) 124 pp. Map, ills. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1914. Mk. 1.25. 7 x 5.

Simple and popular story of the work of land waters, not including the work of ice. The chief value to the teaching geographer is in the examples cited, serviceable for lectures and class-room discussions. Thus to forests are ascribed their full efficiency in preserving land surfaces, and the following striking case is given,—from 1471 to 1776 the French southern Alps lost almost three-fourths of their cultivable ground, with corresponding loss of population.

Referring to one topic out of many: The classification of waterfalls is unsatisfactory, being both incomplete and illogical, as, for example, in assigning all the falls of eastern America to a glaciated-plateau class, typified by Niagara. Regarding falls from hanging valleys in glaciated regions, the commonly accepted explanation is given, but the term, now so generally used with us, is avoided. Half the volume is devoted to surface streams, and the remainder to ground water, under the heads karst and cavern formations, springs, and landslips. The half-tones and other illustrations are numerous but of inferior execution.

A. P. BRIGHAM.

DAVIS, W. M. **A Shaler Memorial Study of Coral Reefs.** Ills. *Amer. Journ. of Sci.*, No. 237, Vol. 40, 1915, pp. 223-271.

FALCONER, J. D. **Land Forms and Landscapes.** Maps, ills. *Scott. Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 31, No. 2, 1915, pp. 57-71; No. 3, pp. 143-151; No. 4, pp. 169-180; No. 5, pp. 244-253; No. 8, pp. 393-406.

GRATACAP, L. P. **A Popular Guide to Minerals.** 330 pp. Map, ills., index. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, 1912. \$3. 9 x 6.

LOPERFIDO, A. **Le cause sismiche.** Bibliogr. *Riv. Geogr. Ital.*, Vol. 22, 1915, No. 7, pp. 321-334.

NÉOUSTROEFF, S. **Sur les combinaisons des sols dans les plaines et dans les pays montagneux.** *La Pédologie*, Vol. 17, 1915, No. 1, pp. 62-73. Petrograd.

PLATANIA, G. **Marmite dei giganti di erosione marina.** 7 pp. Ills. *Pubb. dell'Ist. di Geogr. Fisica e Vulcan. della R. Univ. di Catania No. 2.* Rome, 1915.

WILMORE, ALBERT. **A First Book of Geology.** (Series: First Books of Science.) vii and 141 pp. Ills., index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1914. 50 cents. 7 x 5.

HYDROGRAPHY AND OCEANOGRAPHY

PAHDE, ADOLF. **Meereskunde.** (Series: Bücher der Naturwissenschaft, herausgegeben von S. Günther.) 190 pp. Diagrs., index. P. Reclam, Jr., Leipzig, 1914. Mk. 1.75. 5½ x 4.

This little book shows how well a great topic may be simplified and condensed and its essentials presented in a way to interest all intelligent readers. In less than 18,000 words Dr. Pahde gives a history of the progress of oceanography, and the contributions made to it by various men and nations; describes the sea basins and tells what is known of their floors, relief, deposits, tides, currents and other movements, thermal conditions, etc. Dr. Pahde's maps, in colors, of currents and surface temperatures, his black-and-white maps, diagrams, tables, and index are all well done and very helpful. A book so efficient and charming as this deserves to be well known in our country.

METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY

NEUHAUS, E. **Die Wolken in Form, Färbung und Lage als lokale Wetterprognose.** 48 pp. With separate case of plates. O. Füssli, Zürich, 1915. Fr. 15. 13½ x 10.

The enthusiasm of the author of this new work on clouds is splendid and also contagious. He loves his Swiss mountains and his clouds. He knows his cloud types and their formation, their colors, their significance. He is at home in his subject, as too few of us are. His object is clearly before him. It is to make the results of his observations of practical use to others, in helping them to make their own local weather forecasts.

A forester, who necessarily spends much time outdoors, Dr. Neuhaus has devoted himself for years to a very intimate study of cloud forms and their meanings. It is natural that his results are chiefly of local interest, for clouds in mountain regions are peculiarly susceptible to local influences. Yet no one can read the text of this volume without finding in it many points of interest; and the remarkable cloud photographs, exquisitely reproduced, are real works of art.

Our author has gone into great detail in his scheme of cloud observation and record. Blank tables are given for keeping the results systematically. A color scheme, formulae, symbols, etc., are presented for the instruction and use of other observers. Frankly, the details of this scheme seem to us too elaborate and too minute for general use. We feel that those who are interested in local cloud observation will usually prefer to work out their own scheme. But the work cannot fail to inspire those who study it with an interest and an enthusiasm for cloud observation. The volume clearly shows what one painstaking and patient observer may contribute to meteorological science. Dr. Neuhaus uses his own descriptive terms for his different cloud forms, but the general equivalents in the international classification are shown in a comparative table.

R. DEC. WARD.

REED, W. G. **Note on the Effects of Raingage Exposures.** Map. *Monthly Weather Rev.*, Vol. 43, 1915, No. 7, pp. 318-322.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL

DITZEL, H. **Die Weltbevölkerung.** Diagrs. *Geogr. Anzeiger*, Vol. 16, 1915, No. 10, pp. 294-296. Gotha. [An evaluation of the accuracy of population estimates of the continents (North and South America counted as one) from 1804 to 1910. Two graphs illustrate (1) the mean rate of growth according to these estimates, and (2) the probable rate of growth based on the estimates of the last decades, which are more trustworthy because of census enumerations. The untrustworthiness of earlier estimates is illustrated by the first curve for Africa, which, starting at 70,000,000 in 1804, increases to 205,000,000 in 1880, and then drops to 130,000,000 in 1910. The probable values for these three years, as illustrated by the second curve, are 60,000,000, 110,000,000 and 155,000,000, exhibiting a normal, steady growth.]

ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOGRAPHY

DU BOIS, W. E. B. **The Negro.** (Series: Home University Library.) 254 pp. Maps. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1915. 50 cents. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Doctor Du Bois here presents the main known facts in the history of the negro. Many of these facts should have been better known long ago, as they concern a race numbering about one-sixth of human kind, with nearly half the world as the theater of its achievements, misfortunes, and tragedy. The author most emphasizes the terrible handicap that, for centuries, other races have imposed upon the negro, and he proves his case, though his selection of data is not always critical and some of his statements of fact are open to criticism. He is mistaken in specifying (p. 159) the cocoa plantations of the Portuguese islands in the Gulf of Guinea and the "Congo Free State" as centers of "actual slave trading." Portuguese methods of dealing with field laborers on these plantations is a scandal which will some day be ventilated and the nuisance abated; but slave trading and its forerunner, raiding for slaves, have been practically wiped out everywhere in Africa. The last stronghold of slave raiding—in Wadai—was suppressed by the French in 1909-1910. On the whole, the book is an able exposition of Doctor Du Bois' theme, and he deserves all the greater credit because it is very difficult to treat so large a subject in space so limited.

FRANKE, CARL. **Die mutmassliche Sprache der Eiszeitmenchen in allgemein verständlicher Darstellung.** 2nd edit. 112 pp. Buchhandlung des Waisenhauses, Halle a.d.S., 1913. Mk. 3. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

This work is noteworthy for the facts it offers toward the study of a theme which calls for careful research—the evolution of the speech faculty in man. From the rugosities on the lower mandibles, preserved from the glacial epochs, comparative anatomists have derived the conclusion that man of that period was incapable of human speech. This is an essay toward the establishment of the beginning and development of the muscular ability to frame the closures of the buccal cavity. It is the facility in the formation of such closures which endows man with a more or less rich consonantal modulation of the open-throated vowel sounds and thereby sets human speech above the animal cry as a means whereby thought may be communicated. This theme of the evolution of speech is yet so new that none of the two or three of us who are working upon it may feel sure that he has hit upon the right method; but it is important that work is being done and any method in this beginning stage is quite as valuable as any other. This is an important contribution to the theme and should serve as a stimulus to further inquiry.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

HEILBORN, ADOLF. **Allgemeine Völkerkunde.** Vol. 1: **Feuer, Nahrung, Wohnung, Schmuck und Kleidung.** viii and 136 pp. Ills. Vols. 2: **Waffen und Werkzeuge, Industrie, Handel und Geld, Verkehrsmittel.** viii and 116 pp. Ills. (Series: Aus Natur und Geisteswelt.) B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1915. Mk. 1.25 each. 7×5 .

This work is a revised sketch of an earlier volume (1878). The author puts weight on the development idea proper to the naturalist, in distinction from the anthropologist, who looks more at the systematic position of man among the primates. The culture of all times can be rightfully studied only in the light of its evolution. Accordingly the geographical-historical viewpoint is definitely assumed. "Ground and climate determine more than all else the weal and woe of peoples." Nature and culture peoples find their essential difference in the way in which they are linked to the earth. Culture is the gradual emancipation from the contingencies of nature by development and inheritance through generations.

The development of culture in man is regarded as the natural function of environment. Apparent approval is accorded to a sentiment quoted from Frederick the Great,—"All culture proceeds from the stomach." Material and intellectual culture are not to be put in sharp contrast. Material culture is the ground of the intellectual, and, on the other hand, intellectual progress is generally accompanied by material achievements. These observations occur in an opening chapter on the nature and evolution of culture.

Other parts of the first volume deal with fire, food, habitation, and dress. The second volume has chapters on weapons, handicrafts, trade and money, and on means of transportation. The work is quite fully illustrated and each volume contains a bibliography.

A. P. BRIGHAM.